the parties. Your idea of the Development Board will not be lost sight of when I take up the question of reconstituting the Department of Industries. I do not promise to give you a Board. But I will consider your suggestions.

183. Unemployment relief.

THE REV. FR. A. J. MICHAEL (*Member, Municipal Council, Kayankulam*) said that the body of the Travancore State was stricken with several diseases. The root cause of the diseases was unemployment. The objective of the students here was either Government service or the vakil's profession. This was due to a belief that these occupations were more dignified and remunerative than agriculture or any other industry. That one could live with as much self-respect by following agriculture or any other profession should be proved by the Government. This could be done by adopting a policy of administration under which the Government should be responsible to the agriculturists and other industrialists. The Government should help those who come out with degrees or diplomas in agriculture and other industries to follow the profession for which they were trained ; they should not be given any Government appointment. Through these experts, the people would begin to realise that they could get on quite as honestly without Government service.

The educational system should be adapted to give instruction in industrial matters. The subjects of study generally followed the conditions in Europe. They should approximate to the conditions prevailing in Travancore. There should be more industrial schools and these institutions should be made self-supporting. The pupils should receive practical training in the industries, and, in every school, every student should be given compulsory training in some industrial subject.

Suitable modifications should be made in the Land Colonisation Rules. It would be hard if, under the Rules, lands were assigned only to co-operative societies or to joint stock companies. *Puduval* lands should be assigned to all applicants.

By means of co-operative societies, agriculture and other industries should be spread in the country. Those following the agricultural profession should also be encouraged by small loans. Tax on land also should be reduced. There should also be a system of oldage pension to help the agriculturists after their 60th year of age when they could no longer work in the field.

Pepper, copra, *punnac*, etc., were being exported. These raw products should be made finished articles and only the latter should be exported. In that case, the profits would be higher and the waste could be made use of here as manure. If this could be done, the amount of imports also could be reduced.

Agriculture, the backbone of the country, should be adequately supported by irrigation tanks, channels, roads, etc.

Foreigner's should on no account be imported for appointments in the State service.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Rev. Fr. Michael, all your representations will receive due consideration.

184. Representation of the cardamom planters on the Council.

MR. S. P. SULTAN AHMED BADRUDDIN ROWTHER (*Member, Nominated*) said that the cardamom planters of Devicolam, living as they did in the forests, were subject to many and several grievances. They were living always in dread of wild beasts. They had none of the conveniences of the people living in the plains, in towns and villages. The Government should kindly redress their grievances and afford them the necessary facilities for carrying on their pursuits. The Excise Department was making new rules every now and then and applying them to the great inconvenience of the people there. The Forest Department would not allow them to gather grass and other materials for putting up temporary sheds, nor would they allow their cattle to graze in the forests. The Public Works Department did not attend to their needs or provide adequate facilities for communication.

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The existing roads were not being repaired at the proper season. They were also subject to difficulties imposed by the Revenue Department. From 1912 they had been complaining about the Darkhast Rules, but with no avail. Their grievances in that respect should also be remedied. All these were due to the fact that they were not represented in the Legislative Council or the Assembly. It might be said that there were two Members on the Council to represent the Devicolam taluk. One was the representative of the European planters and the other a member to represent Minachil and Devicolam taluks together. They had therefore practically none to appraise the Government of their grievances from time to time. The Devicolam taluk should therefore be constituted a separate constituency for the next election, and till then one Member should be nominated to the Council.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Sultan Ahmed Badruddin Rowther, I am afraid it is too late to do anything in the way of securing your representation in the Legislative Council for two years at least, as the life of the Legislative Council is three years. The other points will be considered.

The Member represented that the Darkhast Rules of 1912 worked hardship.

DEWAN: That will also be considered.

185. Encouragement of Tamil in the Tamil taluks.

MR. S. MANIKKAM ADAVIYAR (*Member, Municipal Council, Nagercoil*) said that Travancore was the territory of the Chera Kings and that Tamil was the State language from then. That being the case, it was a pity that he and others in his position had to represent to the Government that the language should receive adequate encouragement in the Tamil taluks. Had the Dewan known it well, he would not have said in reply to another Member who spoke on the subject that he would not interfere with the State language for the sake of a corner of the country.

The Director of Public Instruction could tell how backward the Tamil taluks were in the matter of female education. There were only 3 Tamil Departmental Girls' Schools in the Tovala taluk, 6 in Agastisvaram and only one in Shencotta. Similarly, there were only 5 grant-in-aid schools in Tovala taluk, 12 in Agastisvaram taluk and none in Shencotta taluk. Naturally, the total number of girls who received instruction in these schools was also very small.

Travancore was famous for its advancement in the matter of female education. But the Tamilians had nothing to be proud of this. They were not given adequate facilities for educating their girls. It was historically a mistake to say that the Tamilians were not eager to put their girls to school. The population in Tovala, Agastisvaram and Shencotta taluks consisted of Tamilians, and in the Kalkulam and Vilavankod taluks they formed more than half the population. In Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and other major municipalities also, the number of Tamilians was large. The Tamilian population in the State was about 6·25 lakhs. That the language of such a community should be referred to as the language of a corner of the country and that the Government should remain quiet to see the community sinking into the background in this respect was not just. The Government should enquire into the matter and adopt the necessary measures.

Tamil should be strictly enforced in courts of law. The officers should have a working knowledge of Tamil. The forms, plaints, etc., should be in Malayalam and Tamil. Teachers who had passed the Malayalam School Leaving and other examinations were appointed in Tamil schools. This practice should be discontinued. There should be an Inspector of Tamil schools under the Inspector of Vernacular Schools. There was not sufficient representation of Tamilians in the Vernacular Text Book Committee. So far as the selection of books was concerned this was a serious draw-back. There should be a Tamil edition of the Economic journal.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Manikkam Adaviyar, I suppose there have been Tamil localities inhabited by Tamilians in Travancore for several years now. They have managed to get on and get themselves understood without the language being changed as you wish to have it done. You will also remember that all these many

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